Mr John Wilkins

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THOUGHTS upon the Mode of EDUCATION proper in a Republic.

(Continued from our laſt.)

UNDER this head, I muſt be excuſed in not agreeing with thoſe modern writers who have oppoſed the uſe of the Bible as a ſchool book. The only objection I know to it is, its diviſion into chapters and verſes, and its improper punctuation, which renders it a more difficult book to read well, than many others: but theſe defects may eaſily be corrected; and the diſadvantages of them are not to be mentioned with the immenſe advantages of making children early, and intimately acquainted with the means of acquiring happineſs both here and hereafter. How great is the difference between making young people acquainted with the intereſting and entertaining truths contained in the Bible, and the fables of Moore and Croxall, or the doubtful hiſtories of antiquity! I maintain that there is no book of its ſize in the whole world that contains ſo much uſeful knowledge for the government of ſtates, or the direction of the affairs of individuals, as the Bible. To object to the practice of having it read in ſchools, becauſe it tends to deſtroy our veneration for it, is an argument that applies with equal force againſt the frequency of public worſhip, and all other religious exerciſes. The firſt impreſſions upon the mind are the moſt durable. They ſurvive the wreck of the memory, and exiſt in old age after the ideas acquired in middle life have been obliterated. Of how much conſequence then muſt it be to the human mind in the evening of life, to be able to recal thoſe ideas which are moſt eſſential to its happineſs; and theſe are to be found chiefly in the Bible. The great delight which old people take in reading the Bible, I am perſuaded is chiefly derived from its hiſtories and precepts being aſſociated with the events of childhood and youth, the recollection of which forms a material part of their pleaſures.

I do not mean to exclude books of hiſtory, poetry or even fables from our ſchools. They may, and ſhould be read frequently by our young people, but if the Bible is made to give way to them altogether, I foreſee that it will be read, in a ſhort time, only in churches, and in a few years will probably be found only in the offices of magiſtrates, and courts of juſtice.

Next to the duty which young men owe to their creator, I wiſh to ſee a ſupreme regard to their country, inculcated upon them. When the duke of Sully became prime miniſter to Henry IV. of France, the firſt thing he did, he tells us, "Was to ſubdue and forget his own heart." The ſame duty is incumbent upon every citizen of a republic. Our country includes family, friends and property, and ſhould be taught that he does not belong to himſelf, but that he is public property. Let him be taught to love his family, but let him be taught, at the ſame time, that he muſt forſake and even forget them, when the welfare of his country requires it. He muſt watch for the ſtate as if its liberties depended upon his vigilance alone, but he muſt do this in ſuch a manner as not to defraud his creditors, or neglect his family. He muſt love private life, but he muſt decline no ſtation, however public or reſponſible it may be, when called to it by the ſuffrages of his fellow citizens. He muſt love popularity, but he muſt deſpiſe it when ſet in competition with the dictates of his judgement, or the real intereſt of his country. He muſt love character, and have a due ſenſe of injuries, but he muſt be taught to appeal only to the laws of the ſtate, to defend the one and puniſh the other. He muſt love family honour, but he muſt be taught that neither the rank nor antiquity of his anceſtors can command reſpect, without perſonal merit. He muſt avoid neutrality in all queſtions that divide the ſtate, but he muſt ſhun the rage, and acrimony of party ſpirit. He muſt be taught to love his fellow creatures in every part of the world, but he muſt cheriſh, with a more intenſe and peculiar affection, the citizens of Pennſylvania, and of the United States. I do not wiſh to ſee our youth educated with a ſingle prejudice againſt any nation or country; but we impoſe a taſk upon human nature, repugnant alike to reaſon, revelation and the ordinary dimenſions of the human heart, when we require him to embrace, with equal affection, the whole family of mankind. He muſt be taught to amaſs wealth, but it muſt be only to encreaſe his power of contributing to the wants and demands of the ſtate. He muſt be indulged occaſionally in amuſements, but he muſt be taught that ſtudy and buſineſs ſhould be his principal purſuits in life. Above all he muſt love life, and endeavor to acquire as many of its conveniences as poſſible by induſtry and economy, but he muſt be taught this life "Is not his own," when the ſafety of his country requires it. Theſe are practicable leſſons, and the hiſtory of the commonwealth of Greece and Rome ſhow, that human nature, without the aids of Chriſtianity, has attained theſe degrees of perfection.

While we inculcate theſe republican duties upon our pupil, we muſt not neglect, at the ſame time, to inſpire him with republican principles. He muſt be taught that there can be no durable liberty but in a republic, and that government, like all other ſciences, is of a progreſſive nature. The chains which have bound this ſcience in Europe are happily unlooſed in America. Here it is open to inveſtigation and improvement. While philoſophy has protected us by its diſcoveries from a thouſand natural evils, government has unhappily followed with an unequal pace. It would be to diſhonor human genius only to name the many defects which ſtill exiſt in the beſt ſyſtems of legiſlation. We daily ſee matter of a periſhable nature rendered durable by certain chemical operations. In like manner, I conceive, that it is poſſible to analyze and combine power in ſuch a manner as not only to encreaſe the happineſs, but to promote the duration of republican forms of government far beyond the terms limited for them by hiſtory, or the common opinions of mankind.

To aſſiſt in rendering religious, moral and political inſtruction more effectual upon the minds of our youth, it will be neceſſary to ſubject their bodies to phyſical diſcipline. To obviate the inconveniences of their ſtudious and ſedentary mode of life, they ſhould live upon a temperate diet, conſiſting chiefly of broths, milk, and vegetables. The black broth of Sparta, and the barley broth of Scotland, have been alike celebrated for their beneficial effects upon the minds of young people. They ſhould avoid taſting ſpiritous liquors. They ſhould alſo be accuſtomed occaſionally to work with their hands, in the intervals of ſtudy, and in the buſy ſeaſons of the year in the country. Moderate ſleep, ſilence, occaſional ſolitude, and cleanlineſs, ſhould be inculcated upon them, and the utmoſt advantage ſhould be taken of thoſe great principles in human conduct,--ſenſibility, habit, imitation, and aſſociation.

The influence theſe phyſical cauſes will be powerful upon the intellects, as well as upon the principles and morals of young people.

To thoſe who have ſtudied human nature, it will not appear paradoxical to recommend, in this eſſay, a particular attention to vocal muſic. Its mechanical effects in civilizing the mind, and thereby preparing it for the influence of religion and government, have been ſo often felt and recorded, that it will be unneceſſary to mention facts in favor of its uſefulneſs in order to excite a proper attention to it.

In the education of youth, let the authority of our maſters be as abſolute as poſſible. The government of ſchools like the government of private families, ſhould be arbitrary, that it may not be ſevere. By this mode of education, we prepare our youth for the ſubordination of laws, and thereby qualify them for becoming good citizens of the republic. I am ſatisfied that the moſt uſeful citizens have been formed from thoſe youth who have never known or felt their own wills till they were one and twenty years of age, and I have often thought that ſociety owes a great deal of its order and happineſs to the deficiencies of parental government, being ſupplied by thoſe habits of obedience and ſubordination which are contracted at ſchools.

(To be continued.)

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER XVI.

GENTLENESS.

TRUE gentleneſs, the moſt amiable of human qualities, ought carefully to be diſtinguiſhed from paſſive tameneſs of ſpirit, and alſo from unlimited compliance with the manners of others. That paſſive tameneſs which ſubmits, without ſtruggle, to every encroachment of the violent and aſſuming, forms no part of moral duty, but is, on the contrary, deſtructive of general happineſs and order; and that unlimited complaiſance, which on every occaſion, falls in with the opinions and manners of others, is ſo far from being a virtue, that it is itſelf a vice, and the parent of many vices. It is impoſſible to ſupport the purity and dignity of morals, without oppoſing the world on various occaſions, even though we ſhould ſtand alone.

That gentleneſs which belongs to virtue, and which alone deſerves the name, is therefore equally diſtinct from the mean ſpirit of cowards and the fawning aſſent of ſycophants. It renounces no juſt right from fear; it gives up no important truth from flattery; it is, indeed, not only connected with a firm mind, but neceſſarily requires a manly ſpirit, and a fixed principle, in order to give it any real value.

Gentleneſs ſtands oppoſed, not to the moſt determined regard to virtue and truth, but to harſhneſs and ſeverity, to pride and arrogance, to violence and oppreſſion. It is properly that part of the great virtue of charity, which makes us ſo unwilling to give pain to any of our fellow men. Compaſſion prompts us to relieve their wants; forbearance prevents us from retaliating their injuries; meekneſs reſtrains our angry paſſions, candour our ſevere judgments; and gentleneſs corrects, by a conſtant train of human attentions, whatever is offenſive in our manners, and ſtudies to alleviate the miſeries of life. Its office, therefore, is extenſive: it is not, like ſome other virtues, called forth only on peculiar emergencies, but is continually in action, while we are engaged in intercourſe with men. It ought to form our addreſs, to regulate our ſpeech, and to diffuſe itſelf over our whole behaviour.

This amiable virtue, however, muſt not be confounded with that artificial courteſy, that ſtudied ſmoothneſs of manners, which is learned in the ſchool of the world. Such accompliſhments the moſt frivolous and empty may poſſeſs. Too often they are employed by the artful as a ſnare; too often affected by the hard and unfeeling, as a cover to the baſeneſs of their minds. We cannot, at the ſame time avoid obſerving the homage, which, even in ſuch inſtances, the world is conſtrained to pay to virtue. In order to render ſociety agreeable, it is found neceſſary to aſſume ſomewhat, that may at leaſt carry its appearance.

True gentleneſs is founded on a ſenſe of what we owe to Him who made us, and to the common nature of which we all ſhare. It ariſes from reflection on our feelings and wants; and from juſt views of the condition, and the duty of men. It is native feeling, heightened and improved by principle. It is the heart which eaſily relents; which feels for every thing that is human, and is backward and ſlow to inflict the leaſt wound. It is affable in its addreſs, and mild in its demeanor; very ready to oblige, and willing to be obliged by others, breathing habitual kindneſs towards friends, courteſy to ſtrangers, and long-ſuffering to enemies. It exerciſes authority with moderation; adminiſters reproof with tenderneſs; confers favors with eaſe and modeſty. It is unaſſuming in opinion, and temperate in zeal. It contends not eagerly about trifles; ſlow to contradiction, and ſtill ſlower to blame but prompt to heal diſſention, ſoften grief and reſtore peace. It neither intermeddles unneceſſarily with the affairs, nor pries inquiſitively into the ſecrets of others. It delights above all things, to alleviate diſtreſs; and, if it cannot dry up the falling tear, to ſoothe at leaſt the grieving heart.

Gentleneſs is, in truth, the great avenue to mutual enjoyment, as well as a principal ingredient in general happineſs. Amid the ſtrife of contending parties, and intering intereſts, it tempers the violence of competition, and keeps alive the ſeeds of harmony; it ſoftens animoſities, renews endearments, and renders the countenance of man a refreſhment to him.

Baniſh gentleneſs from the earth; ſuppoſe the world to be filled with none but harſh and contentious ſpirits, and what ſort of ſociety would remain? The ſolitude of the deſart were preferable to it. The conflict of jarring elements in chaos; the cave, where the ſubterraneous winds contend and roar, the den, where ſerpents hiſs, and beaſts of the foreſt howl, would be the only proper repreſentatives of ſuch aſſemblies of men.

Beſides its ſocial effect, the influence of this virtue on our internal enjoyment is certain and powerful. That inward tranquility which it promotes, is the firſt requiſite to every pleaſurable feeling. It is the calm and clear atmoſphere, the ſerenity and ſunſhine of the mind. When benignity and gentleneſs reign within, we are always leaſt in hazard of being ruffled from without; every perſon and every occurrence, is beheld in the moſt favorable light. But let ſome clouds of diſguſt and ill humour gather on the mind, and im-

[illegible] the ſcene changes; nature ſeems transformed, and the appearance of all things is blackened to our view.

The gentle mind is like the ſmooth ſtream, which reflects every object in its firſt proportion, and in its true colours. The violent ſpirit, like troubled waters, renders back the images of things diſtorted and broken; and communicates to them all that diſordered motion, which ariſes ſolely from its own agitation.

Attacked by great injuries, the man of mild and gentle ſpirit will feel what human nature feels; and will defend and reſent, as his duty allows him. But to thoſe ſlight provocations, and frivolous offences, which are the moſt frequent cauſes of diſquiet, he is happily ſuperior. Hence his days flow in a far more placid tenour than thoſe of others. Exempted from the numberleſs diſcompoſures which agitate vulgar minds. Inſpired with higher ſentiments; taught to regard with an indulgent eye the frailties of man; the omiſſions of the careleſs, the follies of the imprudent, and the levities of the fickle; he retreats into the calmneſs of his ſpirit, as into an undiſturbed ſanctuary, and quietly allows the uſual current of life to hold its courſe.

Indeed there are perſons in whoſe converſation there is no real improvement to be acquired. And the caſe is not only ſo, but there are many with whom familiarity is even dangerous and pernicious, tending to pervert our judgments, by giving us falſe notions of things: to corrupt our minds by nouriſhing in us evil diſpoſitions; and even to hurt our intereſt, by abuſing the confidence we repoſe in them.

There is nothing more dangerous than bad company: the converſation of ſuch is not only void of all inſtruction, and incapable of adminiſtering the leaſt improvement, but has alſo an unhappy tendency to corrupt the taſte and degrade the judgment of youth, by filling their minds with falſe ideas, by cruſhing the generous efforts of nature, and enſlaving it to groveling notions, to little, to narrow, and confined views, and to vulgar and groſs habits, that have no tincture of elegance or virtue. Error, credulity, envy, calumny, inſipid flattery, or ſcurrillous raillery, ſuch are the infectious qualities that are to be derived from mean and low connexions.

And what renders ſuch connexions more particularly dangerous, is, that they remove that reſpect which modeſty impoſes upon youth in the company of ſuperiors, or of perſons whoſe characters command reſpect. Before ſuch as are below us, we are leſs afraid to expoſe our weakneſs or our vices: we dread not their cenſure, and by that means derive nothing from their preſence that is not rather adapted to encourage us in our errors, than to prevent or correct them. Arrogance, idleneſs, caprice, intemperance, every thing will go down with ſuch as a low and vile intereſt engages to a compliance with our humours and inclinations. Add to all this, that bad company has a fatal influence in deſtroying a reliſh for thoſe ſuperior connexions, that are gentle, honorable and virtuous. It is therefore of the higheſt importance to be extremely cautious and delicate in the choice of friends and companions.

(To be continued.)

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Meſſieurs Scull & Boyd,

THE pieces which have appeared in your paper, with deſign to reflect on and ridicule the patriotic convention of this county, can ſerve no other purpoſe (with the ſenſible and judicious part of the community) than rendering the authors contemptible. To decry meaſures of public utility, becauſe they do not exactly ſuit or accord with particular private ends, is the ſure indication of a ſordid ſoul; and to endeavour by ſuch low buffoonery and falſe repreſentation to vilify in the eyes of a ſenſible public, a ſet of men who have its intereſts only at heart, is, in my opinion, as fooliſh as it is villainous.

But, as contemptuous ſilence alone is the beſt way of anſwering ſuch miſcreant performances, I ſhall only add, that I (as a good citizen) would wiſh, that this laudable convention, or any other body of honeſt men, had it in their power to baniſh all tools and knaves out of the commonwealth. Until this takes place, we ſhall always be peſtered with ſuch vermin as the Mechanic, the Ferryman, &c.

PUBLICUS.

Waſhington county.

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Meſſrs. Scull & Boyd,

IN your laſt Gazette appeared a piece, ſigned H. H. Brackenridge, challenging the author of a piece ſigned A FARMER, to point out ſome act in private life which induced him to inſinuate that he (Mr. B------dge) had acted a baſe or unworthy part in public life. The author of the Farmer ſaid nothing at that time reſpecting Mr. B------dge's private conduct; nor does he wiſh to be always retailing the vices and crimes of his fellow mortals: however, if ſuch a trifling matter will ſatisfy the gentleman (as he ſtiles himſelf) I will juſt inform him what induced me to write in the manner I did.

Perhaps Mr. B------dge has forgot the bait with which he caught the people of Weſtmoreland laſt fall, and which gained him a ſeat in the houſe of aſſembly, if he has, I will inform him. Did he not ſolicit the public for the ſeat which he now poſſeſſes in the honorable houſe of aſſembly? Did he not inform the public that certificates ſhould be taken in lieu of patent money for old rights? Did he not ſay, if that point ſhould not be gained this ſeſſion, it ought to be ſtrongly urged at every ſeſſion until it is gained. Did he not propoſe himſelf as a perſon qualified, and ſanguine to have this meaſure carried into effect? If it was not his deſign to perform what he had therein declared, he muſt have acted the part of a double dealer, and if it was his intention, has he complied with his engagement? I preſume he has not. If he can ſhew that he has, then the author of the Farmer has acted the part of a ruffian, but if he cannot, then let the world judge, whether the Farmer or Mr. B----dge deſerves the appellation.

A FARMER.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 25.

AUTHENTIC accounts from Bruſſels, dated Dec. 19, declare, "that a great inſurrection had taken place among the ſtudents of the univerſity of Louvain, occaſioned by ſome new regulations which the emperor had commanded to be adopted by the profeſſors of that ſeminary, relating to their board, lodging, &c. The pupils in theology ſet this ſeditious example, by refuſing to obey the new profeſſors from Vienna, whom they exceedingly ill-treated, particularly Dr. Stoeſſen, the new principal. They were ſoon after joined by the ſtudents of law and phyſic, when they proceeded to deſtroy the furniture of the different halls, and committed various other outrages.

In conſequence of these riotous proceedings, a detachment of dragoons, and a battalion of infantry were diſpatched from Bruſſels, who arreſted ſeveral of the ringleaders, but great numbers of diſcontented citizens and manufacturers joining the ſtudents, reſcued the priſoners.

The revolt, when letters came away, was become almoſt general, and of ſo ſerious a nature, that the government of Bruſſels thought it expedient to ſend the entire regiment of Arenberg dragoons of 1250 men, and the ſecond battalion of Murray's foot (800 men) to quell the inſurgents.

The univerſity of Louvain contains a great number of colleges, and is one of the largeſt and moſt ancient in Europe. The city is ſeven miles in circumference, great quantities of cloth were formerly made there, which gave employment to upwards of 15,000 weavers, many of whom have lately been in great diſtreſs for want of employment, though they have received repeated bounties from his Imperial majeſty."

Jan. 4. Letters from Berlin, dated December 16, declare, that his Pruſſian majeſty has given a moſt ſtriking proof of his attention to his marine, of which our correſpondent gives the following account;

"With regard to maritime and naval affairs, 1300 Pruſſian veſſels, on an avarage, paſs annually through the ſound, and the Pruſſian flag rank in the fifth claſs among thoſe that are diſplayed in the Baltic. This navigation is ſupported by that induſtry which the late king excited in all his dominions. The whole cabinet of natural and artificial productions or the produce of the labour of the Pruſſian monarchy, amounts, as is computed, to forty millions of crowns every year, the half of which is exported to foreign countries.---The pains which the late king beſtowed, in order to eſtabliſh trading companies to China and the Eaſt Indies, failed through the miſconduct, it is ſaid, of thoſe who had engaged to carry his majeſty's ſchemes of commerce into execution. His hopes neither appear to have been extravagant or ill founded

"The port of Embden may certainly be made one of the beſt in Europe. It is ſituated in the middle of the continent, between the Baltic, German and Atlantic ſeas: and ſuch is the prerogative of local ſituation, that in the lapſe of time, it may one day become a general emporium between the nations of the north and ſouth; for which purpoſe the Pruſſian monarchy, as is evident from a ſingle glance of the map, by means of the great rivers it contains, is very advantageouſly ſituated.

Extract of a letter from Teneriffe, Nov. 16.

"The volcano at the top of the mountain in the iſland of St. Magdalena, vulgarly called the Pike of Teneriffe, from which there has been no material eruption for a long ſeries of years, burſt out very ſuddenly on the morning of the 10th, with a black ſmoke, which was ſucceeded by lava, and the caſting up of hot ſtones, ſome of which fell on board the ſhipping and cauſed great alarm. It has ſince leſſened, but the flame is prodigious."

Mr. Take'm, a Ruſſian gentleman of veracity, who is arrived in town within theſe few days aſſures us, that a city has been diſcovered not more than 130 leagues from Peterſburgh, which, in the magnificence of it nearly equals thoſe of Tadmore; and in the elegance of the vaſes, ſtatues, &c. which has been found there, ſurpaſſes any thing that has been diſcovered in Herculaneum. The late diſcovery of coins, &c. which have been made in Bengal, and the preſent, which we relate from the narration of a perſon of credit, proves beyond a doubt, that we have been hitherto ignorant of the progreſs made by the ancients, either to the eaſt or to the north, and that their arts, as well as arms, have penetrated farther than we are informed by any record tranſmitted to us.

A private letter from Portſmouth, received on Monday laſt, ſays, that orders are come down there for every thing that is wanted to be put on board the ſhips bound to botany bay, in the courſe of this week, as they will certainly ſail on the 10th, if the wind and weather permit. The ſame letter ſays, that an addition is to be made to the force which were intended to go, on account of the great increaſe of convicts ſince the plan was firſt laid for their being ſent to that part of the world.

It is a comfortable conſideration, ſays a correſpondent, that tyranny can never prevail under the Britiſh government, till corruption ſo far depraves the minds of the people as to make them inſenſible of the good of ſociety, and of the invaluable bleſſing, liberty. If ever that happens, then ſlavery, that hateful bane of ſociety, that horrid reproach to rational creatures, will, like the raging peſtilence, make a ſudden and incontrovertible progreſs through the ſtate. Who that loves his country or his kindred, does not ſhudder at the bare recital! and ſince corruption is the only thing by which ſlavery can invade our conſtitution, what diligence and care, adds our correſpondent, ſhould every man exert to baniſh that moſt deſtructive vice from his own boſom as well as that of his neighbour.

It is in agitation at Paris, to cover up the arm of the Seine, which divides the iſland of Louis from that of Notre Dame, and to erect there a ſtatue of Louis 16th. in the centre of an elegant public ſquare, which the land is capable of being converted to.

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The gentle mind is like the ſmooth ſtream, which reflects every object in its juſt proportion, and in its fair colours. The violent ſpirit, like troubled waters, renders back the images of things diſtorted and broken; and communicates to them all that diſordered motion, which ariſes ſolely from its own agitation.

Affected by great injuries, the man of mild and gentle ſpirit will feel what human nature feels; and will defend and reſent, as his duty allows him. But to thoſe ſlight provocations, and frivolous offences, which are the moſt frequent cauſes of diſquiet, he is happily ſuperior. Hence his days flow in a far more placid tenour than thoſe of others. Exempted from the numberleſs diſcompoſures which agitate vulgar minds. Inſpired with higher ſentiments; taught to regard with an indulgent eye the frailties of man; the omiſſions of the careleſs, the follies of the imprudent, and the levities of the fickle; he retreats into the calmneſs of his ſpirit, as into an undiſturbed ſanctuary, and quietly allows the uſual current of life to hold its courſe.

Indeed there are perſons in whoſe converſation there is no real improvement to be acquired. And the caſe is not only ſo, but there are many with whom familiarity is even dangerous and pernicious, tending to pervert our judgments, by giving us falſe notions of things: to corrupt our minds by nouriſhing in us evil diſpoſitions; and even to hurt our intereſt, by abuſing the confidence we repoſe in them.

There is nothing more dangerous than bad company; the converſation of ſuch is not only void of all inſtruction, and incapable of adminiſtering the leaſt improvement, but has alſo an unhappy tendency to corrupt the taſte and degrade the judgment of youth, by filling their minds with falſe ideas, by cruſhing the generous efforts of nature, and enſlaving it to groveling notions, to little, to narrow, and confined views, and to vulgar and groſs habits, that have no tincture of elegance or virtue. Error, credulity, envy, calumny, inſipid flattery, or ſcurrilous raillery, ſuch are the infectious qualities that are to be derived from mean and low connexions.

And what renders ſuch connexions more particularly dangerous, is, that they remove that reſpect which modeſty impoſes upon youth in the company of ſuperiors, or of perſons whoſe characters command reſpect. Before ſuch as are below us, we are leſs afraid to expoſe our weakneſs or our vices: we dread not their cenſure, and by that means derive nothing from their preſence that is not rather adapted to encourage us in our errors, than to prevent or correct them. Arrogance, idleneſs, caprice, intemperance, every thing will go down with ſuch as a low and vile intereſt engages to a compliance with our humours and inclinations. Add to all this, that bad company has a fatal influence in deſtroying a reliſh for thoſe ſuperior connexions, that are gentle, honorable and virtuous. It is therefore of the higheſt importance to be extremely cautious and delicate in the choice of friends and companions.

(To be continued.)

* * *

Meſſieurs Scull & Boyd,

THE pieces which have appeared in your paper, with deſign to reflect on and ridicule the patriotic convention of this county, can ſerve no other purpoſe (with the ſenſible and judicious part of the community) than rendering the authors contemptible. To decry meaſures of public utility, becauſe they do not exactly ſuit or accord with particular private ends, is the ſure indication of a ſordid ſoul; and to endeavour by ſuch low buffoonery and falſe repreſentation to vilify in the eyes of a ſenſible public, a ſet of men who have its intereſts only at heart, is, in my opinion, as fooliſh as it is villainous.

But, as contemptuous ſilence alone is the beſt way of anſwering ſuch miſcreant performances, I ſhall only add, that I (as a good citizen) would wiſh, that this laudable convention, or any other body of honeſt men, had it in their power to baniſh all tools and knaves out of the commonwealth. Until this takes place, we ſhall always be peſtered with ſuch vermin as the Mechanic, the Ferryman, &c.

PUBLICUS.

Waſhington county.

* * *

Meſſrs. Scull & Boyd,

IN your laſt Gazette appeared a piece, ſigned H. H. Brackenridge, challenging the author of a piece ſigned A FARMER, to point out ſome act in private life which induced him to inſinuate that he (Mr. B-- -----dge) had acted a baſe or unworthy part in public life. The author of the Farmer ſaid nothing at that time reſpecting Mr. B-------dge's private conduct; nor does he wiſh to be always retailing the vices and crimes of his fellow mortals: however, if ſuch a trifling matter will ſatisfy the gentleman (as he ſtiles himſelf) I will juſt inform him what induced me to write in the manner I did.

Perhaps Mr. B-------dge has forgot the bait with which he caught the people of Weſtmoreland laſt fall, and which gained him a ſeat in the houſe of aſſembly, if he has, I will inform him. Did he not ſolicit the public for the ſeat which he now poſſeſſes in the honorable houſe of aſſembly? Did he not inform the public that certificates ſhould be taken in lieu of patent money for old rights? Did he not ſay, if that point ſhould not be gained this ſeſſion, it ought to be ſtrongly urged at every ſeſſion until it is gained. Did he not propoſe himſelf as a perſon qualified, and ſanguine to have this meaſure carried into effect? If it was not his deſign to perform what he had therein declared, he muſt have acted the part of a double dealer, and if it was his intention, has he complied with his engagement? I preſume he has not. If he can ſhew that he has, then the author of the Farmer has acted the part of a ruffian, but if he cannot, then let the world judge, whether the Farmer or Mr. B----dge deſerves the appellation.

A FARMER.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 25.

AUTHENTIC accounts from Bruſſels, dated Dec. 19, declare, "that a great inſurrection had taken place among the ſtudents of the univerſity of Louvain, occaſioned by ſome new regulations which the emperor had commanded to be adopted by the profeſſors of that ſeminary, relating to their board, lodging, &c. The pupils in theology ſet this ſeditious example, by refuſing to obey the new profeſſors from Vienna, whom they exceedingly ill-treated, particularly Dr. Stoeſſen, the new principal. They were ſoon after joined by the ſtudents of law and phyſic, when they proceeded to deſtroy the furniture of the different halls, and committed various other outrages.

In conſequence of theſe riotous proceedings, a detachment of dragoons, and a battalion of infantry were diſpatched from Bruſſels, who arreſted ſeveral of the ringleaders, but great numbers of diſcontented citizens and manufacturers joining the ſtudents, reſcued the priſoners.

The revolt, when letters came away, was become almoſt general, and of ſo ſerious a nature, that the government of Bruſſels thought it expedient to ſend the entire regiment of Arenberg dragoons of 1250 men, and the ſecond battalion of Murray's foot (800 men) to quell the inſurgents.

The univerſity of Louvain contains a great number of colleges, and is one of the largeſt and moſt ancient in Europe. The city is ſeven miles in circumference, great quantities of cloth were formerly made there, which gave employment to upwards of 15,000 weavers, many of whom have lately been in great diſtreſs for want of employment, though they have received repeated bounties from his Imperial majeſty."

Jan. 4. Letters from Berlin, dated December 16, declare, that his Pruſſian majeſty has given a moſt ſtriking proof of his attention to his marine, of which our correſpondent gives the following account;

"With regard to maritime and naval affairs, 1300 Pruſſian veſſels, on an avarage, paſs annually through the ſound, and the Pruſſian flag rank in the fifth claſs among thoſe that are diſplayed in the Baltic. This navigation is ſupported by that induſtry which the late king excited in all his dominions. The whole cabinet of natural and artificial productions, or the produce of the labour of the Pruſſian monarchy, amounts, as is computed, to forty millions of crowns every year, the half of which is exported to foreign countries.—The pains which the late king beſtowed, in order to eſtabliſh trading companies to China and the Eaſt Indies, failed through the miſconduct, it is ſaid, of thoſe who had engaged to carry his majeſty's ſchemes of commerce into execution. His hopes neither appear to have been extravagant or ill founded.

"The port of Embden may certainly be made one of the beſt in Europe. It is ſituated in the middle of the continent, between the Baltic, German and Atlantic ſeas: and ſuch is the prerogative of local ſituation, that in the lapſe of time, it may one day become a general emporium between the nations of the north and ſouth; for which purpoſe the Pruſſian monarchy, as is evident from a ſingle glance of the map, by means of the great rivers it contains, is very advantageouſly ſituated.

Extract of a letter from Teneriffe, Nov. 16.

"The volcano at the top of the mountain in the iſland of St. Magdalena, vulgarly called the Pike of Teneriffe, from which there has been no material eruption for a long ſeries of years, burſt out very ſuddenly on the morning of the 10th, with a black ſmoke, which was ſucceeded by lava, and the caſting up of hot ſtones, ſome of which fell on board the ſhipping and cauſed great alarm. It has ſince leſſened, but the flame is prodigious."

Mr. Take'm. a Ruſſian gentleman of veracity, who is arrived in town within theſe few days aſſures us, that a city has been diſcovered not more than 130 leagues from Peterſburgh, which, in the magnificence of it nearly equals thoſe of Tadmore; and in the elegance of the vaſes, ſtatues, &c. which has been found there, ſurpaſſes any thing that has been diſcovered in Herculaneum. The late diſcovery of coins, &c. which have been made in Bengal, and the preſent, which we relate from the narration of a perſon of credit, proves beyond a doubt, that we have been hitherto ignorant of the progreſs made by the ancients, either to the eaſt or to the north, and that their arts, as well as arms, have penetrated farther than we are informed by any record tranſmitted to us.

A private letter from Portſmouth, received on Monday laſt, ſays, that orders are come down there for every thing that is wanted to be put on board the ſhips bound to botany bay, in the courſe of this week, as they will certainly ſail on the 10th, if the wind and weather permit. The ſame letter ſays, that an addition is to be made to the force which were intended to go, on account of the great increaſe of convicts ſince the plan was firſt laid for their being ſent to that part of the world.

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American Occurrences.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

Yeſterday morning broke jail and made their eſcape, eighteen criminals, moſt or all of them being condemned to work at the wheel barrow, agreeable to the late law of this ſtate.

And the ſame day was brought to this city, from Germantown, and lodged in jail, three men, on ſuſpicion of having counterfeited Spaniſh milled dollars.

Pittſburgh, March 24.

On the 3d of March, in the houſe of aſſembly, Mr. Findley made the following motion:

Whereas the general aſſembly taking into conſideration, the great inconveniency and unequal burdens to which the major part of the good citizens of this commonwealth is ſubjected, by the ſeat of government, land office, treaſury of the ſtate, comptroller general's office and rolls office being fixed in the city of Philadelphia, which is ſituated on the eaſtern extremity of the ſtate, at the diſtance of near 400 miles from the weſtern boundary thereof, and alſo that government is and ought to be inſtituted for the common benefit of the community, which principles ought at all times to govern the legiſlature of a free ſtate: in order, therefore, to remove as much as poſſible the burdens, inconveniencies and diſcontents of the people, and to leſſen the expence of government by removing the ſame to a more central ſituation,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to appoint and empower commiſſioners to purchaſe materials, and therewith to erect on the lot of land in the town of Harriſburgh, the property of this commonwealth, a ſtate houſe, for the accommodation of the ſupreme executive council and general aſſembly in the execution of their ſeveral truſts, and to appropriate effective funds for the completion of the ſaid ſtate houſe.

In order to induce the houſe to agree to this reſolution, he expatiated on the advantages to be derived to the ſtate from the removal, and ſpoke highly in commendation of that town and the country in its vicinity: it abounds with every thing, all which could be obtained at lower rates than in this city. No dangers were to be apprehended from the riſe of the Suſquehannah, as the town was elevated beyond its reach. In coming down from Weſtmoreland he had taken it in his way, and was aſtoniſhed to ſee its increaſe, and delighted with its proſpects: it ſeemed to him the moſt proper place to combine the intereſts of the ſtate, which the Suſquehannah appeared to divide by running a line between the lower and upper counties. He had intended to make this motion during laſt ſeſſion, but thought it would be better to defer it until he could advocate it from a perſonal knowledge of its propriety.

A deciſion was had on this motion without debate, and the yeas and nays being called, are as follow:

YEAS.

Emanuel Carpenter
David M'Conaughy
Michael Schmyſer
David M'Lelan
Joſeph Lilly
Henry Tyſon
Adam Eichelberger
Robert Whitehill
Thomas Bales
Thomas Kennedy
David Mitchel
Joſeph Heiſter
Gabriel Heiſter
David Davis
John Piper
John Cannon
------ Powell

YEAS.

Frederick Antis
Samuel Dale
William Findley
James Bar
Hegh Brackenridge
Alexander Wright
John M'Dowell
James Flannegan
James Alliſon
Theophilus Phillips
John Gilchriſt
Abraham Smith
James M'Calmont
Robert Clark
Jacob Miley
John Carſon. 33

NAYS.

William Will
Thomas Fitzſimons
George Clymer
Jacob Hiltzheimer
Iſaac Gray
William Robinſon, jun.
John Salter
Samuel Foulke
Gerardus Wynkoop
John Chapman
Valentine Upp
James Moore
Richard Willing
Robert Ralſton
Samuel Evans

NAYS.

Richard Thomas
Townſend Whelen
Alexander Lowrey
Adam Hubley
Joſeph Work
George Roſs
------ Clemſon
Philip Kreemer
Peter Trexler, jun.
Thomas Mawhorter
Robert Brown
Peter Burkalter
Samuel Wheeler
Jacob Riffe. 29

So the queſtion was agreed to by a majority of 4, and Meſſrs. M'Conaughy, Schmyſer, Kennedy, Powell, and Findley appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill coincident with the foregoing reſolution.

Meſſrs. Scull & Boyd,

THIS moment ſitting in the houſe of aſſembly, your gazette is handed to me containing a publication by William Findley. I juſt obſerve that with reſpect to his reaſonings on receiving certificates, he is very juſtifiable in publiſhing them. He may be right, I may have been wrong, but if one will ſuppoſe that I have not purſued my beſt judgment, he will do me great injuſtice. However, be this as it may, there is an end to the debate; underſtanding that it was the wiſh of the county, I have concurred, and by a bill which is about to be introduced, they are made receivable. As to what he has ſaid with reſpect to my vanity, &c. it may be true; I muſt take care and be a little more modeſt for the future.

The truth is, Mr. Findley went home extremely angry, and perhaps in our arguments on the bank, I had treated him with too much ſeverity. But certain it is, he was the aſſailant, and ungenerous in his reflections.

With reſpect to my ſaying *the people were fools*, and I would ſet things right in the *Pittſburgh Gazette*, I muſt trace that by calling upon him, and knowing his authority; but I have not time at this moment. I am conſcious to myſelf that I am not the moſt guarded perſon in my ſpeech, and if any one is malignant enough to catch at every expreſſion and take it out of the ſentence in which it is uſed, hiding the occaſion and manner, and a thouſand circumſtances which give meaning and intention to what is ſaid, he might at any time, take great advantages of me. When this expreſſion with which he charges me, comes to be explained, I venture to ſay, there will be found little in it.

I write in haſte, by capt. Curtis, who is juſt on his way to the weſtward.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Philadelphia March 5, 1787.

P. S. I ſay little at preſent, but the public may expect ſome account of things from me when I return. In the mean time it will be fair to ſuſpend their judgment.

The Famous HORSE
EXPERIMENT,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, at the low rate of ſix dollars the ſeaſon; three dollars the ſingle leap: and two buſhels of oats.

Experiment was bred by Col. William Churchill, in Middleſex, old Virginia; his ſire King Herod, who was got by old Fearnought, out of the high bred imported mare Kitty Fiſher; his dam by Othello; his grand dam by Childers; his great grand dam by the imported horſe Dancing Maſter.

THOMAS PARKER.

N. B. Good paſture may be had convenient and reaſonable.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having heard that reports are circulated, which may tend to hurt the ferry he has lately eſtabliſhed at this place, thinks it will not be improper for his own intereſt, and that of the public, to undeceive any who may be impoſed on thereby.

In the firſt place, it has been repreſented, that he had built his houſe on a wrong lot, which might be taken by ſome other perſon, by which he would loſe his houſe and ferry. In anſwer to this, he can aſſure the public, he is perfectly ſafe, having lately deeded two lots more on that ſide, which puts it out of the power of any evil inclined perſon to hurt him in that reſpect.

It is now repreſented, that he is to be turned out on the plea of former poſſeſſion, and that it is in contemplation to ſummon a jury for that purpoſe; if ſuch an action ſhould be brought againſt him, it can only end to the loſs and diſgrace of the proſecutors; as he got peaceable poſſeſſion, and bought the rails that ſurrounded his lot from the perſon who put them up. As to what the ſubſcriber formerly mentioned, of ſome perſons pretending to have an excluſive privilege to ferrying at Pittſburgh, it is ſo hurtful to the rights of individuals, and ſo injurious to the public at large, that he is in no fear the honorable aſſembly will ever grant it to any perſon, even if they had the power to do it.

He returns thanks to his friends for their former favors, and ſhall do every thing in his power for their accommodation at his ferry, both on this and the other ſide of the river.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittſburgh, March 23, 1787.

NOTICE is once more given to all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of Matthew Hays, either by bond, note, or book accouut, to come and ſettle on or before the firſt of April, or no further attendance will be given by MARY HAYS.

Waſhington county, March 19, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Iſabella Culbertſon, has gone off with one John Deary, alias Rouney, and have carried off ſome valuable property belonging to me, I hereby offer a reward of FIVE DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid John Deary. And I hereby advertiſe that no perſon credit the ſaid Iſabella Culbertſon, as I will pay no debts on her account. It is ſaid they ſtole a canoe and went down the river.

JOHN CULBERTSON.

Pittſburg, 23d March, 1787.

N. B. Said Deary has taken with him the ſubſcriber's certificate of the oath of allegiance to this ſtate, and may paſs himſelf by my name.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT in conſequence of a contract entered into for that purpoſe, there will ſhortly be a regular communication by poſt, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittſburg, in this ſtate, by the route of New-Gate, Leeſburgh, Wincheſter, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1ſt to November 1ſt: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This eſtabliſhment will take place, as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be made.

If any perſon inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, ſo as to tally with the Virginia poſt, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding ſeven years, to any perſon undertaking the buſineſs at his own expence, and giving ſatisfactory ſecurity for performance.

Section 4. AND whereas upwards of five years have elapſed ſince this ſtate undertook to compenſate the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line of the late army of the United States of America, for the loſſes ſuſtained by the ſame officers and ſoldiers ſeverally, by receiving their pay in depreciated bills of credit; and whereas divers of the ſaid officers and ſoldiers who were intitled to the relief intended for them have not applied in perſon, nor by their agents or attornies in fact, executors or adminiſtrators, to aſk, demand or take out the certificates for the depreciation aforeſaid, which were directed by an act of general aſſembly, enacted for that purpoſe on the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, intitled, "An act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate, in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned." And whereas many abuſes have been attempted and practiſed by perſons not of kin to the deceaſed ſoldiers, nor having demands upon their eſtates, taking out letters of adminiſtration, and by ſetting up falſe and fraudulent claims to certificates for depreciation, which remained uniſſued; and it is proper that the certificates aforeſaid, which yet remain in the hands of the comptroller general of this ſtate, and all other certificates for depreciation, which have not hitherto been demanded by the perſons reſpectively who are or were intitled to them, ſhould be ſecure from further abuſe, and likewiſe that ſome limitation ſhould be given to the iſſuing of certificates for depreciation.

Sect. 5. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the publication of this act, none of the certificates which have been made out for compenſating the loſſes of the officers and ſoldiers aforeſaid, by receiving depreciated bills of credit, nor any other certificates of the like nature, which have been made out, or which have been directed to be made out, to any perſon or perſons in the pay of the United States of America, or of this ſtate uniſſued, or which be not yet made out, ſhall be delivered to any perſon, other than the perſon who is intitled to the ſame, or to his attorney in fact, properly authoriſed by letter of attorney, duly executed and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county of Philadelphia, or to his executor or executors, or to his adminiſtrator or adminiſtrators, legally intitled to the ſame or a ſhare thereof, by ſucceſſion ab inteſtato: and that all the depreciation certificates aforeſaid, of whatever nature or kind, which from and after the firſt day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, ſhall remain unclaimed and not taken out, ſhall be deemed and conſidered as eſcheats to the commonwealth, in the like manner and to the like effect, as if the ſeveral perſons who are or were intitled to the ſame certificates were dead without kindred.

The foregoing is an extract from a law of this ſtate, paſſed the 25th day of March 1786; which is thus publiſhed for the more general information of all concerned.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Comptroller-general's office, Phila. Jan. 31, 1787.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act for the eſtabliſhment of an Academy or Public School, in the town of Pittſburgh.

WHEREAS the education of youth ought to be a primary object with every government; and whereas any ſchool or college yet eſtabliſhed, is greatly diſtant from the country weſt of the Allegheny Mountains; and whereas the town of Pittſburgh is moſt central to that ſettlement, and accommodation for ſtudents can be moſt conveniently obtained in that town: therefore

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That there be erected, and hereby is erected and eſtabliſhed, in the town of Pittſburgh, in the county of Weſtmoreland, in this ſtate, an academy or ſchool, for the education of youth in uſeful arts, ſciences and literature; the ſtile, name, and title of which ſhall be the Pittſburgh Academy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the following perſons, viz. the Reverend Samuel Bar, the Reverend James Finley, the Reverend James Powers, the Reverend John Mac Millen, the Reverend Joſeph Smith, and the Reverend Matthew Henderſon, General John Gibſon, Colonels, Preſly Nevill, William Butler, and Stephen Bayard; James Roſs, David Bradford, Robert Galbraith, George Thompſon, George Wallace, Edward Cook, John More, William Todd, Alexander Fowler, Eſquires; Doctors, Nathaniel Bedford, and Thomas Parker, ſhall be the truſtees of the ſaid ſchool, which ſaid truſtees and their ſucceſſors, to be elected in the manner hereinafter mentioned, ſhall forever hereafter be, and they are hereby erected, eſtabliſhed and declared, to be one body politic and corporate, with perpetual ſucceſſion, in deed and in law, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, by the name, ſtile and title of the Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy, by which name and title, they, the ſaid truſtees and their ſucceſſors, ſhall be competent and capable in law and in equity, to take to themſelves and their ſucceſſors for the uſe of the ſaid academy, any eſtate in any meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, monies, or other effects, by the gift, grant, bargain, ſale, conveyance, aſſurance, will, deviſe or bequeſt, of any perſon or perſons whatſoever; and the ſame meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments and eſtate, real and perſonal, to grant, bargain, ſell, convey, aſſure, demiſe, and to farm, let and place out on intereſt, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of, for the uſe of the ſaid academy, in ſuch manner as to them, or at leaſt to ſeven of them, ſhall ſeem moſt beneficial to the inſtitution, and to receive the rents, iſſues, profits, income and intereſt of the ſame, and to apply the ſame, to the purpoſe, uſe and ſupport of the ſaid academy, and by the ſame to ſue, commence, proſecute and defend, implead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and in all manner of ſuits or actions whatſoever, and generally by, and in the ſame name, to do and tranſact all and every the buſineſs, touching and concerning the premiſes, or which ſhall be incidentally neceſſary thereto, as fully and effectually as any natural perſon, or body politic or corporate, within this commonwealth, have power to manage their own concerns, and to hold, enjoy and exerciſe all ſuch powers, authorities and juriſdictions as are cuſtomary in other ſchools.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid truſtees, ſhall cauſe to be made for their uſe, one common ſeal, with ſuch devices and inſcription thereon, as they ſhall think proper, under and by which all deeds, certificates and acts of the ſaid corporation, ſhall paſs and be authenticated, and the ſaid ſeal at their pleaſure, to break, alter and renew.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the truſtees of the ſaid ſchool ſhall conſiſt of twenty-one members, ſeven of whom ſhall be a board or quorum, to tranſact all the buſineſs of the ſaid academy, particularly of making and enacting ordinances for the government of the academy, of electing truſtees in the places of thoſe who ſhall reſign their places, or ſhall die; of electing and appointing a rector and aſſiſtants of ſaid academy, of agreeing with them for their ſalaries, and removing them for miſconduct, and breaches of the laws of the inſtitution, of appointing a ſecretary, ſtewards, managers and other neceſſary and cuſtomary officers, for taking care of the eſtate and managing the concerns of the corporation; and ſhall determine all matters and things, although the ſame be not herein particularly mentioned, which ſhall occaſionally ariſe, and be eventually neceſſary, to be determined and tranſacted by the ſaid truſtees.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That perſons of every denomination of Chriſtians, ſhall be capable of being elected truſtees.

Signed by order of the houſe,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia,
on Wedneſday, the twenty-
eighth day of February, in the
year of our Lord one thouſand
ſeven hundred & eighty ſeven.
PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, clerk of
the general aſſembly.

JUST opening at the Store of the ſubſcriber, in Pittſburgh, a complete cargo of Weſt India Goods, of the firſt quality, and other Groceries, to which will be ſhortly added, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to finiſh the buſineſs of JAMES O HARA & Co. requeſts that all perſons indebted to that firm, will make the neceſſary payments before the firſt day of May next, as his ſituation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and cuſtomers will acknowledge the diſtant period fixed upon for payment, ſufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cauſe to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all thoſe who have any demands, are informed that the neceſſary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought againſt them.

James O'Hara.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of John & Daniel Craig being this day diſſolved, I hereby inform all perſons not to credit ſaid Daniel on my account, as I am reſolved to pay no contracts of ſaid Daniel's after this date.

JOHN CRAIG.

Pittſburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's buſineſs will ſtill be carried on with more ſpeed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Luzerne townſhip, Fayette county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a dark brown horſe, about 5 years old, a large ſtar in his forehead, the left hind foot white, mane and tail cut ſhort, ſhod all round, trots and canters well. The owner is deſired to come and take him away.

JOHN CONWELL,
within one mile of Muddy creek ferry.

February 23, 1787.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of February, at night, a ſervant Man, named JAMES ELLIOTT, about twenty-one years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, black hair, which he wears tied. He was born in Ireland, and ſays he was bred a ſailor; had on and took with him a grey coating great coat, a drab coloured broadcloth coat, that doth not fit him, one pair Scotch ſtriped ſtockings, one pair ditto fulled worſted, and a wool hat: moſt of the cloaths are ſtolen, except his breeches, which are of corduroy, very much worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid by,

GEORGE FUNK.

Bedford, March 1, 1787.

AS the ſubſcriber has ſome reaſon to believe that two SMALL TRUNKS, directed for him have ſome time ago been left, by a packer from Hagar's town, either ſomewhere upon the Monongahela, or upon the road from Redſtone to the mountains---Any perſon bringing the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at colonel Matthew Ritchie's on Chartier's creek, two miles from col. Cannon's mill, beſides the charges of carriage, will receive a generous reward.

DAVID BRUCE.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr David Duncan's and Mr John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

Wanted Immediately

ONE or two good careful Waggoners: ſundry men who underſtand quarrying ſtone where blowing is neceſſary; ſundry good axe-men, and other good labourers who can have employment from one to nine months and generous wages. Application will be made to one or both of the ſubſcribers at this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

Wingfield-houſe, Chartier's creek, Feb. 27, 1787.

WHEREAS Mr. Iſaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short ſtreet, and now in my poſſeſſion; and as the ſaid Iſaac Craig may perhaps ſell to ſome perſon ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myſelf to have the beſt title to the ſaid lot, and that I ſhall hold it until I am put out by courſe of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittſburgh, March 8, 1787.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber on the 10th of October, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, ſeven years old, has a ſpeck on the off eye, the brands unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

March 9.

NOTICE is hereby given to the aſſeſſors of the county of Weſtmoreland, for the years 1785 and 1786, to attend at Greenſburgh on the 16th day of April next, being the time appointed by law for the appeals on unoccupied lands in ſaid county.

JAMES LAWSON, }
WILLIAM JACK, } Com'rs.

Greenſburgh, March 7, 1787.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at- [illegible] pe ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT for the eſtabliſhment of an Academy or Public School, in the town of Pittſburgh.

WHEREAS the education of youth ought to be a primary object with every government; and whereas any ſchool or college yet eſtabliſhed, is greatly diſtant from the country weſt of the Allegheny Mountains; and whereas the town of Pittſburgh is moſt central to that ſettlement, and accommodation for ſtudents can be moſt conveniently obtained in that town: therefore

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That there be erected, and hereby is erected and eſtabliſhed, in the town of Pittſburgh, in the county of Weſtmoreland, in this ſtate, an academy or ſchool, for the education of youth in uſeful arts, ſciences and literature, the ſtile, name, and title of which ſhall be the Pittſburgh Academy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the following perſons, viz. the Reverend Samuel Bar, the Reverend James Finley, the Reverend James Powers, the Reverend John Mac Millan, the Reverend Joſeph Smith, and the Reverend Matthew Henderſon, General John Gibſon, Colonels, Preſly Nevill, William Butler, and Stephen Bayard; James Roſs, David Bradford, Robert Galbraith, George Thompſon, George Wallace, Edward Cook, John More, William Todd, Alexander Fowler, Eſquires; Doctors, Nathaniel Bedford, and Thomas Parker, ſhall be the truſtees of the ſaid ſchool, which ſaid truſtees and their ſucceſſors, to be elected in the manner hereinafter mentioned, ſhall forever hereafter be, and they are hereby erected, eſtabliſhed and declared, to be one body politic and corporate, with perpetual ſucceſſion, in deed and in law, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, by the name, ſtile and title of the Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy, by which name and title, they, the ſaid truſtees and their ſucceſſors, ſhall be competent and capable in law and in equity, to take to themſelves and their ſucceſſors for the uſe of the ſaid academy, any eſtate in any meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, monies, or other effects, by the gift, grant, bargain, ſale, conveyance, aſſurance, will, deviſe or bequeſt, of any perſon or perſons whatſoever; and the ſame meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments and eſtate, real and perſonal, to grant, bargain, ſell, convey, aſſure, demiſe, and to farm, let and place out on intereſt, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of, for the uſe of the ſaid academy, in ſuch manner as to them, or at leaſt to ſeven of them, ſhall ſeem moſt beneficial to the inſtitution, and to receive the rents, iſſues, profits, income and intereſt of the ſame, and to apply the ſame, to the purpoſe, uſe and ſupport of the ſaid academy, and by the ſame to ſue, commence, proſecute and defend, implead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and in all manner of ſuits or actions whatſoever, and generally by, and in the ſame name, to do and tranſact all and every the buſineſs, touching and concerning the premiſes, or which ſhall be incidentally neceſſary thereto, as fully and effectually as any natural perſon, or body politic or corporate, within this commonwealth, have power to manage their own concerns, and to hold, enjoy and exerciſe all ſuch powers, authorities and juriſdictions as are cuſtomary in other ſchools.

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Signed by order of the houſe,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia,
on Wedneſday, the twenty-
eighth day of February, in the
year of our Lord one thouſand
ſeven hundred & eighty ſeven.
PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, clerk of
the general aſſembly.

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James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to finiſh the buſineſs of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requeſts that all perſons indebted to that firm, will make the neceſſary payments before the firſt day of May next, as his ſituation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and cuſtomers will acknowledge the diſtant period fixed upon for payment, ſufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cauſe to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all thoſe who have any demands, are informed that the neceſſary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought againſt them.

James O'Hara.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of John & Daniel Craig being this day diſſolved, I hereby inform all perſons not to credit ſaid Daniel on my account, as I am reſolved to pay no contracts of ſaid Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittſburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's buſineſs will ſtill be carried on with more ſpeed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Luzerne townſhip, Fayette county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a dark brown horſe, about 5 years old, a large ſtar in his forehead, the left hind foot white, mane and tail cut ſhort, ſhod all round, trots and canters well. The owner is deſired to come and take him away.

JOHN CONWELL,
within one mile of Muddy creek ferry.

February 23, 1787.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of February, at night, a ſervant Man, named JAMES ELLIOTT, about twenty-one years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, black hair, which he wears tied. He was born in Ireland, and ſays he was bred a ſailor; had on and took with him a grey coating great coat, a drab coloured broadcloth coat, that doth not fit him, one pair Scotch ſtriped ſtockings, one pair ditto fulled worſted, and a wool hat: moſt of the cloaths are ſtolen, except his breeches, which are of corduroy, very much worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid by,

GEORGE FUNK.

Bedford, March 1, 1787.

AS the ſubſcriber has ſome reaſon to believe that two SMALL TRUNKS, directed for him have ſome time ago been left, by a packer from Hagar's town, either ſomewhere upon the Monongaheia, or upon the road from Redſtone to the mountains---Any perſon bringing the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at colonel Matthew Ritchie's on Chartier's creek, two miles from col. Cannon's mill, beſides the charges of carriage, will receive a generous reward.

DAVID BRUCE.

AN OFFICE
For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr David Duncan's and Mr John Ormſby's.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng. *JOHN GIBSON.*

Wanted Immediately

ONE or two good careful Waggoners: ſundry men who underſtand quarrying ſtone where blowing is neceſſary; ſundry good axe-men, and other good labourers who can have employment from one to nine months and generous wages. Application will be made to one or both of the ſubſcribers at this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

Wingfield-houſe, Chartier's creek, Feb. 27, 1787.

WHEREAS Mr. Iſaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short ſtreet, and now in my poſſeſſion; and as the ſaid Iſaac Craig may perhaps ſell to ſome perſon ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myſelf to have the beſt title to the ſaid lot, and that I ſhall hold it until I am put out by courſe of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittſburgh, March 8, 1787.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber on the 10th of October, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, ſeven years old, has a ſpeck on the off eye, the brands unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

March 9.

NOTICE is hereby given to the aſſeſſors of the county of Weſtmoreland, for the years 1785 and 1786, to attend at Greenſburgh on the 16th day of April next, being the time appointed by law for the appeals on unoccupied lands in ſaid county.

JAMES LAWSON, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM JACK, }

Greenſburgh, March 7, 1787.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at [illegible] per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.